

Welcome to DialogClassic Web(tm)

Dialog level 05.01.00D
Last logoff: 21apr05 15:47:14
Logon file001 25apr05 12:46:34

*** ANNOUNCEMENT ***

--Important Notice to Freelance Authors--
See HELP FREELANCE for more information

NEW FILES RELEASED

***FDAnews (File 182)
***German Patents Fulltext (File 324)

***Beilstein Abstracts (File 393)
***Beilstein Facts (File 390)
***Beilstein Reactions (File 391)

RELOADED

***Medline (Files 154 & 155)
***ToxFile (File 156)

RESUMED UPDATING

***Canadian Business and Current Affairs (262)
***CorpTech (559)

REMOVED

***Health News Daily (43)
***FDC Reports Gold Sheet/Silver Sheet (184)
***FDC Reports (186/187)
***NDA Pipeline: New Drugs (189)

>>> Enter BEGIN HOMEBASE for Dialog Announcements <<<
>>> of new databases, price changes, etc. <<<

KWIC is set to 50.
HIGHLIGHT set on as ' '
* * *

File 1:ERIC 1966-2004/Jul 21
(c) format only 2004 The Dialog Corporation
*File 1: Updates suspended by ERIC until
Q2, 2005

Set	Items	Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
?

B 155, 5, 73
25apr05 12:46:49 User259876 Session D744.1
\$0.79 0.227 DialUnits File1
\$0.79 Estimated cost File1
\$0.06 INTERNET
\$0.85 Estimated cost this search
\$0.85 Estimated total session cost 0.227 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2005/Apr W4
(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp.
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2005/Apr W3

(c) 2005 BIOSIS
 File 73:EMBASE 1974-2005/Apr W3
 (c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V.

Set	Items	Description
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?

S (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
 10798 HGF
 73256 HEPATOCYTE
 2315503 GROWTH
 2303788 FACTOR
 12996 HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR
 S1 15098 (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))

?

S S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
 15098 S1
 38921 ADRENALINE
 123198 EPINEPHRINE
 14 L-EPINEPHRINE
 S2 6 S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)

?

RD
 ...completed examining records
 S3 4 RD (unique items)

?

T S3/3,K/ALL

3/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
 DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)
 (c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

14717564 PMID: 12663230
Hepatocyte growth factor inhibits insulin-stimulated glycogen synthesis in primary cultured hepatocytes.
 Kaibori Masaki; Kwon A-Hon; Teshima Shigeru; Nakanishi Hideki; Kitano Takahiro; Kamiyama Yasuo; Okumura Tadayoshi
 First Department of Surgery, Kansai Medical University, 10-15 Fumizonochi, Moriguchi, Osaka 570-8506, Japan.
 Journal of hepatology (England) Apr 2003, 38 (4) p407-13, ISSN 0168-8278 Journal Code: 8503886
 Publishing Model Print
 Document type: Journal Article
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Main Citation Owner: NLM
 Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

BACKGROUND/AIMS: Hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) plays an important role as a mitogen in liver regeneration. However, little is known about the metabolic effects of HGF in the liver. Studies were performed to examine whether HGF influences carbohydrate metabolism, which is drastically changed in the early course of the regeneration. METHODS: Primary cultured rat hepatocytes were treated with glucoregulatory hormones such as insulin, glucagon and **adrenaline** in the presence or absence of HGF . Cellular glycogen deposition and activities of its metabolic enzymes were compared. RESULTS: HGF inhibited insulin-stimulated glycogen deposition, but had no

effect on glycogen degradation stimulated by glucagon and **adrenaline** .

HGF decreased glycogen synthase activity and increased glycogen phosphorylase activity in insulin-stimulated hepatocytes, resulting in the inhibition of glycogen synthesis. Experiments with immunoprecipitation revealed that **HGF** had no effect on the upstream of insulin signaling including an activation of its receptor and association of insulin receptor substrate with phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase, indicating that **HGF** presumably affects further downstream of these events. **CONCLUSIONS:** These results demonstrate that **HGF** interacts with insulin on glucose metabolism in hepatocytes. **HGF** may be involved in glucose regulation, and contribute to cell growth and maturation in addition to its mitogenic action during liver regeneration.

3/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

01033572 PMID: 13121048 Record Identifier: 5425-42259-163-228-340

**Pharmacologic differentiation between epinephrine - and HGF
-hyperglycemias: application in analysis of cobalt-hyperglycemia.**

ELLIS S; ANDERSON H L; COLLINS M C

Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N. Y.) (Not Available)

Nov 1953, 84 (2) p383-6, ISSN 0037-9727 Journal Code: 7505892

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Other Citation Owner: CLML

Record type: OLDMEDLINE; Completed

**Pharmacologic differentiation between epinephrine - and HGF
-hyperglycemias: application in analysis of cobalt-hyperglycemia.**

3/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

(c) format only 2005 The Dialog Corp. All rts. reserv.

00895847 PMID: 12983366 Record Identifier: 5323-7605-184-261-276

**Effects of the hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor (HGF), epinephrine
and insulin in normal and depancreatized dogs.**

FOA P P; SANTAMARIA L; BERGER S; SMITH J A; WEINSTEIN H R

Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine. Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine (New York, N. Y.) (Not Available)

Aug-Sep 1952, 80 (4) p635-9, ISSN 0037-9727 Journal Code: 7505892

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Other Citation Owner: CLML

Record type: OLDMEDLINE; Completed

**Effects of the hyperglycemic-glycogenolytic factor (HGF), epinephrine
and insulin in normal and depancreatized dogs.**

3/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0005120745 BIOSIS NO.: 198681084636

NERVE GROWTH FACTOR AND DEXAMETHASONE MODULATE SYNTHESIS AND STORAGE OF CATECHOLAMINES IN CULTURED RAT ADRENAL MEDULLARY CELLS DEPENDENCE ON POSTNATAL AGE

AUTHOR: MUELLER T H (Reprint); UNSICKER K

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP PHARMACOL, DR K THOMAE GMBH, PO BOX 1755, D-7950 BIBERACH, FRG**WEST GERMANY

JOURNAL: Journal of Neurochemistry 46 (2): p516-524 1986

ISSN: 0022-3042

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...ABSTRACT: activity. Furthermore, this glucocorticoid treatment increased, in a dose-dependent manner, the total CA content by 50-100% over control levels without changes in the **adrenaline** (A) proportion or TH activity. In contrast, NGF did not affect NMT activities at all. In cells from 10-day-old rats 100 ng/ml **HGF** elevated TH activity and total CA content to about 160% of controls and did not change the proportion of A. This increase in total CA...

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	15098	(HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2	6	S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3	4	RD (unique items)

?

S S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)

	4	S3
	1583449	SERUM
	549088	ANTIBIOTIC?
S4	0	S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)

?

S (EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?

	191515	EPIDERMAL
	215835	CUTANEOUS
	954012	SKIN
	31725	MELANOCYTE?
S5	1650	(EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?

?

S S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)

	1650	S5
	38921	ADRENALINE
	123198	EPINEPHRINE
	14	L-EPINEPHRINE
S6	6	S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)

?

S S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))

	1650	S5
	10798	HGF
	73256	HEPATOCYTE
	64	GOWTH
	2303788	FACTOR

```

      0 HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR
S7      5 S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
?
S S6 AND S7
      6 S6
      5 S7
S8      0 S6 AND S7
?
RD S6
...completed examining records
      S9      6 RD S6 (unique items)
?
T S9/3,K/ALL

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9/3,K/1      (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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15414359 PMID: 15245435

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta-adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes□.□
 Gillbro Johanna M; Marles Lee K; Hibberts Nigel A; Schallreuter Karin U
 Clinical and Experimental Dermatology, Department of Biomedical Sciences,
 University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, UK.
 Journal of investigative dermatology (United States) Aug 2004, 123
 (2) p346-53, ISSN 0022-202X Journal Code: 0426720
 Publishing Model Print
 Document type: Journal Article
 Languages: ENGLISH
 Main Citation Owner: NLM
 Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta-adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes□.□
 ...In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express all of the mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but fail to produce **epinephrine**. So far, it was established that human melanocytes express alpha1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine yielding the inosine triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of...
 ... receptors per cell) with a Bmax at 129.3 and a KD of 3.19 nM but lack beta1-AR expression. beta2-AR stimulation with **epinephrine** 10(-6) M and salbutamol 10(-6)-10(-5) M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of **epinephrine** (10(-6) M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the beta2-AR signal. Moreover, the discovery of...

```

9/3,K/2      (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:BIOSIS Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

```

0015020233 BIOSIS NO.: 200400391022

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta2-adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes
 AUTHOR: Gillbro Johanna M; Marles Lee K; Hibberts Nigel A; Schallreuter

Karin U (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dept Biomed Sci, Univ Bradford, Bradford, W Yorkshire, BD7
1DP, England**England
AUTHOR E-MAIL ADDRESS: k.schallreuter@bradford.ac.uk
JOURNAL: Journal of Investigative Dermatology 123 (2): p346-353 August
2004 2004
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0022-202X (ISSN print)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

**Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the beta2-adrenoceptor signal
promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes**

...ABSTRACT: In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express
all of the mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but
fail to produce **epinephrine**. So far, it was established that human
melanocytes express alpha1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine
yielding the inosine triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of
...

...receptors per cell) with a Bmax at 129.3 and a KD of 3.19 nM but lack
beta1-AR expression. beta2-AR stimulation with **epinephrine** 10⁻⁶ M and
salbutamol 10⁻⁶-10⁻⁵ M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophosphate
(cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken
together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of
epinephrine (10⁻⁶ M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP
response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the beta2-AR signal.
Moreover, the discovery of...

DESCRIPTORS:

ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: **epidermal melanocytes** --

9/3,K/3 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0010996925 BIOSIS NO.: 199799630985

Regulation of growth and melanogenesis of uveal melanocytes in vitro

AUTHOR: Hu Dan-Ning (Reprint); McCormick Steven A
AUTHOR ADDRESS: New York Eye Ear Infirmary, New York, NY, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Pigment Cell Research 10 (1-2): p119 1997 1997
CONFERENCE/MEETING: XVIth International Pigment Cell Conference Anaheim,
California, USA October 29-November 1, 1996; 19961029
ISSN: 0893-5785
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting; Meeting Abstract
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

...REGISTRY NUMBERS: **EPINEPHRINE**

DESCRIPTORS:

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ... **EPINEPHRINE** ;
MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: ... **EPIDERMAL MELANOCYTES** ; **EPINEPHRINE** ;

9/3,K/4 (Item 3 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0000482229 BIOSIS NO.: 197051078775

ADRENERGIC CONTROL OF MELANOCYTES

AUTHOR: MCGUIRE J

JOURNAL: Archives of Dermatology 101 (2): p173-180 1970

ISSN: 0003-987X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: Unspecified

...REGISTRY NUMBERS: **EPINEPHRINE** ;

DESCRIPTORS: FROG SKIN **MELANOCYTE** STIMULATING HORMONE ACTH MELATONIN

HORMONE-DRUGS **EPINEPHRINE** ISOPROTERENOL PHENYLEPHRINE AUTONOMIC-DRUGS

ADENYL CYCLASE CYCLIC AMP CAFFEINE METAB-DRUGS

DESCRIPTORS:

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: ... **EPINEPHRINE** ;

9/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

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12713161 EMBASE No: 2004310872

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the betaSUB2- adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes

Gillbro J.M.; Marles L.K.; Hibberts N.A.; Schallreuter K.U.

Prof. K.U. Schallreuter, Clin. and Experimental Dermatology, Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire, BD7 1DP United Kingdom

AUTHOR EMAIL: k.schallreuter@bradford.ac.uk

Journal of Investigative Dermatology (J. INVEST. DERMATOL.) (United States) 2004, 123/2 (346-353)

CODEN: JIDEA ISSN: 0022-202X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 43

Autocrine catecholamine biosynthesis and the betaSUB2- adrenoceptor signal promote pigmentation in human epidermal melanocytes

...In this report, we show that human melanocytes also express all of the mRNA and enzymes for autocrine synthesis of norepinephrine but fail to produce **epinephrine**. So far, it was established that human melanocytes express alphaSUB1-AR which are induced by norepinephrine yielding the inosine triphosphate diacylglycerol signal. The presence of...

...receptors per cell) with a BSUBmax at 129.3 and a KSUBD of 3.19 nM but lack betaSUB1-AR expression. betaSUB2-AR stimulation with **epinephrine** 10SUP-6 M and salbutamol 10SUP-6-10SUP-5 M yielded a strong cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) response in association with upregulated melanin production. Taken together these results indicate that the biosynthesis and release of **epinephrine** (10SUP-6 M) by surrounding keratinocytes can provide the cAMP response leading to melanogenesis in melanocytes via the betaSUB2-AR signal. Moreover, the discovery of...

9/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

00250942 EMBASE No: 1975023201

The mechanism of frog skin lightening by acetylcholine

Moellmann G.; Lerner A.B.; Hendee Jr J.R.

Dept. Dermatol., Yale Univ. Sch. Med., New Haven, Conn. 06510 United States

General and Comparative Endocrinology (GEN. COMP. ENDOCRINOL.) 1974, 23/1 (45-51)

CODEN: GCENA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

...shown to diminish the MSH induced increase in cyclic AMP. To characterize the mode of action of acetylcholine (AcCh) as a lightening agent of frog **skin melanocytes**, AcCh responsive skins of *Rana pipiens* were darkened in vitro with MSH, lightened with AcCh in MSH solution, rinsed in MSH and then exposed to...

...by all agents except 5' AMP and was prevented by theophylline. In other experiments AcCh was added to skins darkened with MSH, theophylline, DBcAMP, ATP, **epinephrine**, or isoproterenol. AcCh reversed only darkening induced by MSH. It is suggested that in melanocytes of AcCh responsive frog skin, AcCh may bind to the...

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	15098	(HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2	6	S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3	4	RD (unique items)
S4	0	S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
S5	1650	(EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
S6	6	S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S7	5	S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
S8	0	S6 AND S7
S9	6	RD S6 (unique items)

?

T S7/3,K/ALL

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09553082 PMID: 1834243

Hepatocyte growth factor: molecular structure and implications for a central role in liver regeneration.

Matsumoto K; Nakamura T

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

Journal of gastroenterology and hepatology (AUSTRALIA) Sep-Oct 1991, 6 (5) p509-19, ISSN 0815-9319 Journal Code: 8607909

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a most potent factor for mature parenchymal hepatocytes in primary culture and may act as a trigger for liver regeneration. We purified **HGF** from rat platelets to homogeneity and cloned both human and rat **HGF** cDNA. **HGF** is a heterodimer molecule

composed of the 69 kDa alpha-subunit and the 34 kDa beta-subunit. **HGF** has no amino acid sequence homology with other known peptide growth factors and possesses the highest potential among known growth factors to stimulate proliferation of hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** is derived from a single chain precursor of 728 amino acid residues and the precursor is proteolytically processed to form a two-chain mature **HGF**. The alpha-subunit of **HGF** contains 4 kringle structures and **HGF** has a homology (38%) with plasmin. Biologically active recombinant human **HGF** could be expressed from COS-1 cells and CHO cells transfected with cloned cDNA. **HGF** activity and the **HGF** mRNA level are markedly increased in the liver following insult such as hepatitis, by the administration of hepatotoxins, ischaemia, physical damage and partial hepatectomy. Moreover, **HGF** mRNA is induced in the lung and kidney, in the presence of liver injury. In situ hybridization revealed that **HGF**-producing cells in liver are non-parenchymal liver cells, presumably Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells. Therefore, **HGF** from neighbouring cells (Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells) and distal organs (lung and kidney) may function as a trigger for liver regeneration by both a paracrine mechanism and an endocrine mechanism. **HGF** has mitogenic activity for renal tubular epithelial cells, **epidermal melanocytes** and keratinocytes as well as mature hepatocytes, and has the potential to promote cell migration for some epithelial cells, including normal human keratinocytes. Since cell growth and cell motility are relevant to tissue repair and embryogenesis, **HGF** may well have important roles in tissue repair and embryogenesis as well as in liver regeneration.

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R) File 155:MEDLINE(R)

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09377461 PMID: 1708252

Hepatocyte growth factor is a potent stimulator of human melanocyte DNA synthesis and growth.

Matsumoto K; Tajima H; Nakamura T

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan.

Biochemical and biophysical research communications (UNITED STATES) Apr 15 1991, 176 (1) p45-51, ISSN 0006-291X Journal Code: 0372516

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF**. This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor-beta 1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes**.

7/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R) File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

(c) 2005 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

0007747915 BIOSIS NO.: 199191130806

HEPATOCTYTE GROWTH FACTOR IS A POTENT STIMULATOR OF HUMAN MELANOCYTE DNA SYNTHESIS AND GROWTH

AUTHOR: MATSUMOTO K (Reprint); TAJIMA H; NAKAMURA T

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP BIOL, FAC SCI, KYUSHU UNIV, FUKUOKA 812, JPN**JAPAN

JOURNAL: Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications 176 (1): p 45-51 1991

ISSN: 0006-291X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF** . This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor- β 1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes** .

7/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

04783304 EMBASE No: 1991278040

Hepatocyte growth factor is a potent stimulator of human melanocyte DNA synthesis and growth

Matsumoto K.; Tajima H.; Nakamura T.

Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812 Japan

Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (BIOCHEM. BIOPHYS.

RES. COMMUN.) (United States) 1991, 176/1 (45-51)

CODEN: BBRCA ISSN: 0006-291X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a potent mitogen for adult rat hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** stimulates growth and DNA synthesis of normal human **epidermal melanocytes** in culture. The maximal stimulation of DNA synthesis by 4.0-fold occurred with 10 ng/ml **HGF** . This stimulatory effect was additive with both acidic and basic fibroblast growth factors, while it was inhibited by transforming growth factor- β 1. Melanocytes expressed a single class of specific, high-affinity receptors for **HGF** with a Kd of 22 pM and approximately 120 receptors/cell. Thus, **HGF** is a potent mitogen for normal human **epidermal melanocytes** .

7/3,K/5 (Item 2 from file: 73)

DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

(c) 2005 Elsevier Science B.V. All rts. reserv.

04779430 EMBASE No: 1991274166

Hepatocyte growth factor: Molecular structure and implications for a central role in liver regeneration

Matsumoto K.; Nakamura T.

Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, 6-10-1
 Hakozaki, Fukuoka 812 Japan
 Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology (J. GASTROENTEROL. HEPATOL.)
 (Australia) 1991, 6/5 (509-519)
 CODEN: JGHEE ISSN: 0815-9319
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Review
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Hepatocyte growth factor (**HGF**) is a most potent factor for mature parenchymal hepatocytes in primary culture and may act as a trigger for liver regeneration. We purified **HGF** from rat platelets to homogeneity and cloned both human and rat **HGF** cDNA. **HGF** is a heterodimer molecule composed of the 69 kDa alpha-subunit and the 34 kDa beta-subunit. **HGF** has no amino acid sequence homology with other known peptide growth factors and possesses the highest potential among known growth factors to stimulate proliferation of hepatocytes in primary culture. **HGF** is derived from a single chain precursor of 728 amino acid residues and the precursor is proteolytically processed to form a two-chain mature **HGF** . The alpha-subunit of **HGF** contains 4 kringle structures and **HGF** has a homology (38%) with plasmin. Biologically active recombinant human **HGF** could be expressed from COS-1 cells and CHO cells transfected with cloned cDNA. **HGF** activity and the **HGF** mRNA level are markedly increased in the liver following insult such as hepatitis, by the administration of hepatotoxins, ischaemia, physical damage and partial hepatectomy. Moreover,

HGF mRNA is induced in the lung and kidney, in the presence of liver injury. In situ hybridization revealed that **HGF** -producing cells in liver are non-parenchymal liver cells, presumably Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells. Therefore, **HGF** from neighbouring cells (Kupffer and sinusoidal endothelial cells) and distal organs (lung and kidney) may function as a trigger for liver regeneration by both a paracrine mechanism and an endocrine mechanism. **HGF** has mitogenic activity for renal tubular epithelial cells, **epidermal melanocytes** and keratinocytes as well as mature hepatocytes, and has the potential to promote cell migration for some epithelial cells, including normal human keratinocytes. Since cell growth and cell motility are relevant to tissue repair and embryogenesis, **HGF** may well have important roles in tissue repair and embryogenesis as well as in liver regeneration.

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	15098	(HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GROWTH (W) FACTOR))
S2	6	S1 (S) (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S3	4	RD (unique items)
S4	0	S3 AND (SERUM AND ANTIBIOTIC?)
S5	1650	(EPIDERMAL OR CUTANEOUS OR SKIN) (W) MELANOCYTE?
S6	6	S5 AND (ADRENALINE OR EPINEPHRINE OR L-EPINEPHRINE)
S7	5	S5 AND (HGF OR (HEPATOCYTE (W) GOWTH (W) FACTOR))
S8	0	S6 AND S7
S9	6	RD S6 (unique items)

?

COST

25apr05 12:54:48 User259876 Session D744.2
 \$2.44 0.762 DialUnits File155
 \$1.26 6 Type(s) in Format 3
 \$1.26 6 Types
 \$3.70 Estimated cost File155
 \$3.88 0.674 DialUnits File5
 \$10.00 5 Type(s) in Format 3

\$10.00 5 Types
\$13.88 Estimated cost File5
\$6.16 0.579 DialUnits File73
\$11.76 4 Type(s) in Format 3
\$11.76 4 Types
\$17.92 Estimated cost File73
OneSearch, 3 files, 2.015 DialUnits FileOS
\$2.13 INTERNET
\$37.63 Estimated cost this search
\$38.48 Estimated total session cost 2.242 DialUnits

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Return to logon page!